"Delivering a People From Pestilence"; "War"; "The Mexican Situation"; "What it Means to Be a Red Cross Nurse"—and More

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

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FOUNDED TO AID IN THE PREVENTION AND ALLEVIATION OF HUMAN SUFFERING IN TIMES OF WAR AND PEACE

NOVEMBER 1915

PUBLISHED BY
THE AMERICAN RED CROSS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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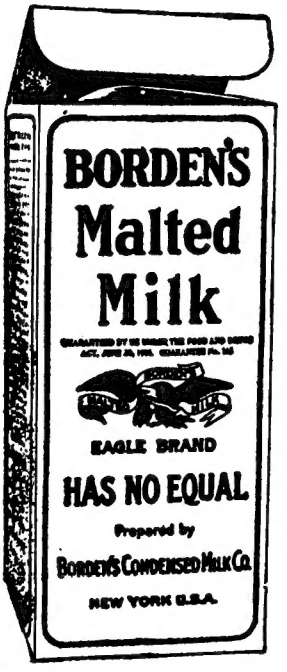

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VOLUME TEN NUMBER ELEVEN

The American Red Cross Magazine

EDITED BY AUSTIN CUNNINGHAM

CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER, 1915

		PAGE
PORTRAIT OF MISS BOARDMAN		*Frontispiece*
DELIVERING A PEOPLE FROM PESTILENCE	*Richard P. Strong, M. D.*	339
THE MEXICAN SITUATION	*The Editor*	349
WAR (A PROSE POEM)	*James Hay, Jr.*	355
WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A RED CROSS NURSE	*Jane A. Delano*	356
THE FIGHT GOES ON AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS		358
IN THE PRISONERS' BEHALF		359
A CHAT WITH QUEEN SOPHIA OF GREECE	*Matild Krueger*	361
THE TRIUMPHANT RE-ENTRY OF THE BOYS IN BLUE	*Anna J. Greenlees*	363
BROOKLYN AND NEWARK CHAPTERS DO GOOD WORK		365
COUNTRY WILL BE DIVIDED INTO SUPPLY DISTRICTS		365
EDITORIAL COMMENT		366

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE is owned and published monthly by the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C., the headquarters of the National Association. It is the official publication, in other words, of the official relief and humanitarian organization of the United States, an organization chartered by Congress, supervised by the Government and protected under the Treaty of Geneva, known as the Red Cross Treaty.

The subscription rate of the Magazine is $1 a year; one copy, 15 cents. Annual membership in the Red Cross is $1, which fee also entitles the member to the Magazine. Sustaining membership is $10; life membership, $25; patron, $100. Make all checks, drafts, money orders, etc., payable to the American Red Cross.

Entered as second-class matter April 28, 1913, at the Postoffice, Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

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MISS MABEL T. BOARDMAN

Chairman of the National Relief Board of the American Red Cross who has just written a very complete and inspiring history of the Red Cross, and will give her royalties on the book to the endowment fund of the American Red Cross. (*See Editorial Comment, Page 366*).

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

VOLUME TEN NOVEMBER, 1915 NUMBER ELEVEN

DELIVERING A PEOPLE FROM PESTILENCE

By RICHARD P. STRONG, M. D.

Director of the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission; Professor of Tropical Diseases in Harvard Medical School

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*Dr. Strong, who, with a commission of eminent sanitarians sent to Serbia and Montenegro by the American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation, has successfully suppressed the most destructive typhus epidemic recorded, has just returned to America leaving part of the commission to finish certain details of the gigantic clean-up campaign. It is his belief that it will not be necessary for him to return to the scene of this recent plague, for such it was, as not a single new case developed during the last three weeks of his six-months battle with it. It was a fight in the interest of sanitation mainly, and Dr. Strong tells very interestingly in this article just how he organized international forces and prosecuted the entire work. Not only was he director of the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission, but, in the interest of efficiency, was made the medical director of an international health commission which was formed in Nish, Serbia, of British, French, Russian, Serbian and American sanitary and medical organizations. It was a stupendous job admirably performed. Dr. Strong has participated in other big epidemic campaigns during his career. He was the delegate of the American Government and the American Red Cross to the Mukden Pneumonic Plague Conference in 1911, and had much to do with the ultimate suppression of that once highly menacing epidemic. He has had much Government experience in the Philippines, and also in Central and South America, in studying and combating tropical diseases. He has returned to his Chair of Tropical Diseases in Harvard Medical School.*

THE epidemic of typhus fever which recently raged in Serbia was the most severe one of this disease which has occurred in modern times. A few cases of typhus had occurred in Serbia in October, 1914, but the disease did not make its appearance in epidemic form until January, 1915, and then in the northwestern part of the country among the Austrian prisoners who were greatly crowded together and who necessarily were compelled to live under very insanitary conditions. The disease quickly spread from them to other individuals, and as the infected patients and the districts in which they were situated were not quarantined and the Austrian prisoners and infected individuals were sent or allowed to go to various parts of the country, Serbia was soon afflicted with a terrible and widespread epidemic.

EPIDEMIC RAGED AT WILL

The country, weakened by wars, was not prepared for an epidemic, and for a time one might say that the disease raged almost at will. The majority of the small number of Serbian doctors sooner or later became afflicted with the disease. Those who remained well were occupied with treating the sick and also

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DR. STRONG (wearing cap), DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS SANITARY COMMISSION AND DR. EDWARD W. RYAN, DIRECTOR OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL IN BELGRADE, SERBIA, IN FRONT OF DR. STRONG'S TENT IN NISH. DR. RYAN'S HOSPITAL UNIT HAS GONE THROUGH THREE BOMBARDMENTS AND CAPTURES OF BELGRADE.

the wounded from the battlefields, and methods for prevention were impracticable or were not undertaken.

Wounded soldiers or those afflicted with minor diseases or with relapsing fever wandered into the hospitals at will and entered the wards filled with cases of typhus, sometimes occupying the same beds, for it was not unusual for two or even three patients to be found lying in the same bed, and the available floor space was also filled with patients, usually with no beds.

The epidemic increased through January, rose more rapidly in February and March, and reached its height in April,

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DR. RYAN, HEAD OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL UNIT IN BELGRADE, TAKING HIS FIRST SUN BATH AFTER RALLYING FROM TYPHUS FEVER.

Standing behind his chair is Miss Mary E. Gladwin, the supervising nurse, who, with a corps of American Red Cross trained nurses, braved many dangers, and like Dr. Ryan and his assistant surgeons, were in Belgrade during three bombardments and surrenders. And they are still there safe and caring for wounded. Others in the picture are Drs. Kirby-Smith and Butler and Miss Margaret Lehman.

when the number of cases was in the neighborhood of 9,000 per day. These figures are only approximate, for when I reached Serbia, in April, there were no available statistics of the number of cases or deaths in the various cities of Serbia, and only the approximate number of cases present in the military hospitals was known.

The American Red Cross, in addition to the hospital units it had already sent for Serbian relief work, decided to organize and send a sanitary commission for the purpose of combating the disease.

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EXAMINING A PATIENT FOR TYPHUS BEFORE ADMITTING HIM TO A GENERAL WARD IN THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL, BELGRADE, SERBIA. DR. KIRBY-SMITH, A HOSPITAL UNIT DIRECTOR AND MISS MARY E. GLADWIN, SUPERVISING NURSE, ARE SHOWN IN THE PICTURE.

The Rockefeller Foundation from the first was interested in this commission, and generously supported it in conjunction with our Red Cross.

Great Britain, France and Russia also recognized the extreme gravity of the epidemic and the frightful ravages caused by it and quickly organized, equipped and sent expeditions for checking it.

Owing to the ravages which the epidemic had made, almost complete demoralization had resulted in many parts of Serbia. So many efficient officials had succumbed that a number of the remaining ones had become discouraged and at times they remained gloomily at home rather than go to their offices.

CENTRAL AUTHORITY IS NECESSARY

One of the first and most immediate problems which confronted me after my arrival in Serbia was that of central organization, with control and absolute authority in sanitary matters throughout Serbia. This I was able to secure through the establishment, with the consent and aid of the Government, of an international sanitary commission, whose resolutions were immediately enforced through the ministers of interior and of war. I was much assisted in the work

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A LETTER TO DR. STRONG FROM SERBIA'S MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

DEAR PROFESSOR STRONG:

Just as you are about to leave Serbia for America I take the opportunity of expressing the sentiments of profound gratitude of the Royal Government and of the entire country for the eminent services that you have rendered during your sojourn in Serbia as Director of the Sanitary Commission of the American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation We will never forget that you came to us at a moment when typhus exerted its ravages among the population of the Kingdom and that it is in large measure due to your high scientific capacity, to your indefatigable energy and to the devotion of the members of the Commission who have seconded you, that we have seen this terrible scourge decrease rapidly and, as it were, disappear entirely.

These sentiments are shared by His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent, who, desiring to give you a visible mark of his appreciation, has deigned to confer on you the Cross of the Grand Officer of the Royal Order of Saint Saviour.

In felicitating you on this high distinction and in wishing you a safe journey, I desire to express the hope that you will, perhaps, return some day to Serbia and to assure you that you will always be welcome there.

Believe in the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) NIK. P. PACHITCH.

Dr. Richard Strong, Director of the Sanitary Commission of the American Red Cross and the Rockefeller Foundation in Serbia.

of organization by Sir Ralph Paget, who had formerly been British Minister to Serbia, and had been placed in charge of all the medical units sent by Great Britain to Serbia, and by Dr. Nikolitch, the chief civil sanitary officer of Serbia. The international commission in question consisted of the chief Serbian civil sanitary officer, the chief Serbian military sanitary officer, a representative from the Serbian Parliament, and the chiefs of the British, French, Russian and American relief expeditions.

The country for sanitary purposes was divided into fourteen districts. To seven of these districts the French, British and Russian physicians were assigned stations and to the remaining seven the American physicians and sanitarians. A system for securing information regarding the occurrence of cases of typhus and other infectious diseases in each city and village throughout Serbia was established.

House to house inspection for the finding of cases of typhus in the cities, with the removal of the patients to hospitals and wards devoted to the care of typhus cases, disinfection of such individuals, disinfection of the other inmates of such houses in which cases of typhus had been discovered, as well as of their clothes, and finally disinfection of the houses themselves, was also systematically begun. Quarantine of individuals who had been in contact with typhus cases was undertaken after disinfection of their persons and clothing. In a num-

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OX WAGONS USED BY SERBIANS TO BRING IN SICK AND WOUNDED COUNTRYMEN.

ber of such instances these were cared for in tents sent by our Red Cross where houses were not available as detention camps. In some instances the districts were so badly infected that it was necessary to evacute them en masse and to destroy, by partially tearing down and by fire, the majority of the dwellings. Dispensaries were established in the different cities where the people were treated free of charge. These proved a great aid in the finding of cases of infectious disease

SANITARY TRAINS ARE OPERATED

As typhus is conveyed from man to man by vermin (the bite of the body louse) the bathing and disinfection of very large numbers of people and immediate disinfection of their clothing in a short period of time was an important problem in combating the disease. For this purpose sanitary trains consisting each of three converted railroad cars were fitted up. One car contained a huge boiler which supplied the steam for disinfection of the clothing. In a second car fifteen shower baths were constructed. A third car was converted into a huge autoclave (disinfector), into which steam could be turned under atmospheric pressure. In this manner the vermin were immediately destroyed and the clothes thoroughly disinfected.

Large tents were erected beside the railroad sidings on which the cars were placed The people were marched by the thousands to these tents, their hair was clipped, and a limited number undressed themselves, carried their clothes to the disinfecting car and then passed to the car containing the shower baths. After a thorough scrubbing with soap and water they were sprayed with petroleum as an extra precaution for destroying the vermin. They then received their disinfected clothing. In many instances in which the clothing was very badly soiled fresh clothing was supplied. Many of these people stated that they had not bathed for ten months or longer. Their faces in some instances betrayed surprise

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SIR THOMAS LIPTON IN HIS USUAL GOOD HUMOR, ABOARD HIS YACHT ERIN. HE AIDED THE AMERICAN RED CROSS FORCES IN SERBIA IN MANY WAYS.

and in others fear when the water touched their bodies.

In the larger cities and in those situated away from the railway, disinfecting and bathing plants were established and separate hours were arranged for bathing women and men in large numbers.

In many towns the clothes were disinfected by baking them in ovens, either specially constructed for this purpose or those which had been built previously for the baking of bricks, or other purposes. As all the hospitals were infected it was necessary to systematically disinfect these and the inmates.

THE CLEANING-UP PROCESS

The patients were first removed from a ward, which was then thoroughly disinfected. They were then given a thorough bath by being scrubbed with soap and water and disinfectants. They were given clean clothing and placed in the disinfected ward. Their old clothing was usually boiled. The wards were first disinfected by sulphur fumigation to kill the vermin. Beds were then removed and disinfected, mattresses, sheets, etc., being disinfected with steam or boiled. Walls, ceilings and floors were then scrubbed with solutions of bichloride of mercury or carbolic solutions. In many instances the interiors of hospitals were thoroughly whitewashed.

Every precaution was taken to prevent infection among the personnel of the Commission.

As cholera had occurred in places along the border between Serbia and Austria it was deemed advisable to perform vaccination against this disease, and so vaccination trains and parties were also established which went about the country with the doctors and assistants, who inoculated thousands of people daily. Vaccination against cholera and typhoid fever were made compulsory in Serbia. At first my own method of vaccination against cholera was employed, as it has the advantage of only requiring a single inoculation. Later on typhoid and paratyphoid fever became prevalent and a combined vaccine against all three of these diseases was manufactured in our laboratories in Serbia and sent throughout the country for use.

Dr. Costellani was placed in charge of the preparation of the vaccine.

On one occasion one of our vaccinating parties under Dr. Mendelssohn was fired upon while they were vaccinating along the Bulgarian border.

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CHOLERA PREVENTED IN SERBIA

So far, no cases of cholera have occurred in Serbia this year.

The water supply of many of the towns was also greatly improved and artesian wells were bored in a number of instances where the water of the vicinity had been condemned as unsafe after it had been examined systematically in our laboratories. In fact, a systematic bacteriological examination of local water supplies was one of the tasks which was undertaken by our laboratories.

An important problem in the reduction of the amount of typhoid fever and the prevention of cholera was the disposal of human excreta, and a large number of sanitary and flyproof latrines were constructed throughout the country, particularly about barracks, hospitals, etc. In many cases the cesspools became filled to overflowing and there was not a sufficient number of hydraulic pumps in Serbia to empty a quarter of them. Our Red Cross immediately supplied, upon my request, a large number of these pumps. The construction of filter beds for purification of sewage was also undertaken in a number of places, and the sanitary condition of some of the cemeteries, where from twenty to thirty people had been buried in numerous shallow pits and insufficiently covered with earth, was improved. The destruction of the breeding places of flies, in connection particularly with the spread of typhoid and cholera, and of mosquitoes, in connection with the spread of malaria in southern Serbia, was also undertaken.

PRAISE FOR THE PERSONNEL

The American Red Cross and Rockefeller Foundation have supported the American Red Cross Sanitary Commission in every way and have supplied it with all the necessary equipment and personnel. Every request which I made was granted. I can not speak too highly of the personnel of the commission, and I do not believe that a finer and more competent group of sanitarians and physicians were ever gotten together. Much of the success of the work in Serbia was due to their efforts.

In this brief statement it is impossible to do justice to all, but the names of Dr. Jackson, chief sanitary inspector, whom I left in charge after my departure; Dr. Zinsser, bacteriologist; Dr. Grinnell, sanitary inspector; Dr. Shattuck, clinician; Dr. Sellards, who had charge of the clinical laboratory work; Dr. Caldwell, hospital administrator, and Dr. Costellani, consultant in bacteriology, are deserving of the highest mention. All of these gentlemen with the exception of Dr. Costellani who joined shortly afterwards went to Serbia as members of the first commission. The name of Mr. Stuart, the sanitary engineer of the commission, also calls for special mention. His advice and work in connection with the many important sanitary problems in Serbia have been invaluable.

Among the second group of men attached to the commission, Colonel Gale, Drs. Mendelssohn and Gruver, Mr. Brink and others and among the still later arrivals Dr. Harry Forbes, all held responsible positions in the Serbian work.

THE OFFER OF GENERAL GORGAS

At the time of the organization of the commission last March, Major General Gorgas, Surgeon General of the United States Army, most generously gave me his advice in relation to the equipment and personnel of this commission, and I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing again my gratitude for this most valuable assistance. Later he generously offered to give up his position as head of the Medical Corps of the United States Army, if necessary, and come to Serbia if the epidemic could not be controlled. Fortunately for the army this sacrifice on his part did not become necessary.

General Rupert Blue and Colonel Fisher have also made valuable recommendations, and Miss Boardman was untiring in her efforts of organization.

Yale University, particularly through the offices of Professor Beebe, Mrs. Slavko Grouitch and others, and Harvard University, particularly through Dr. F. C. Shattuck and others sent special funds for the work and Mrs. Wil-

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liam H. Forbes, of Boston; Mrs. McMullen, of New Rochelle, and Mr. W. H. Converse have also generously given me financial assistance for relief work in Serbia.

Through the International Sanitary Commission at Nish, the most complete and cordial cooperation was secured between the French, British, Russian and American sanitarians working in Serbia. I cannot speak too highly of the work of many of my foreign colleagues. Among the British relief workers in Serbia the work of Lady Paget and of her husband, Sir Ralph, and of Sir Thomas Lipton, must be specifically mentioned. Lady Paget's hospital, which she directed herself until she became a victim of typhus, and of which she again assumed the directorship as soon as she was convalescent, is equipped with over five hundred beds and has done most admirable work. It is only equalled in efficiency by one other hospital in Serbia. Sir Ralph Paget has worked untiringly and faithfully in the discharge of his duties, as has his wife. Sir Thomas Lipton, apart from the financial support he has given and secured for Serbia, has encouraged and supported the medical and sanitary work in Serbia in many ways and has rendered innumerable kindnesses and supplied countless comforts for Red Cross workers in Serbia.

OUR HOSPITAL IN BELGRADE

The best equipped and managed hospital in Serbia is the American Hospital in Belgrade, of which Dr. Ryan is the director and Miss Gladwin the chief nurse. Here patients receive the same efficient care and comfort which they do in many of our best hospitals in the United States. Dr. Ryan, during the height of the epidemic, worn out with overwork, was stricken with typhus. He kept at work, however, until he became delirious, when he was taken charge of and treated by Dr. Kirby-Smith. As soon as his fever subsided, he resumed charge of his hospital. I could not do justice to the great work Dr. Ryan has done in Serbia in a few words, and Miss Gladwin's work also merits the highest praise.

Colonel Hunter and Major Stammers of the British Sanitary Unit, also were of much assistance in the suppression of the epidemic, the former being in charge of the sanitary work of the army about Kraguevatz and the latter in charge of one of the sanitary vaccinating trains for a part of the time. These gentlemen unfortunately were recalled to render aid to the British wounded in the Dardanelles. The French physicians under the able leadership of Colonel Jaubert and the Russian staff, under Dr. Solfatero, also rendered most important assistance.

Assistance that was welcomed was given by the American Relief Clearing House in Paris, especially through Messrs. Scott, Hargis and Carter.

TOLL OF LIVES IS TERRIFIC

Largely through the combined efforts of these workers and with the cooperation of the Serbian physicians and officials the epidemic rapidly declined and for the last three weeks before my departure from Serbia we could not find a fresh case of typhus. The sanitary condition of the army and of the people was then excellent. I trust that the sanitary demonstrations in the prevention of typhus, which have been given the Serbian people, and the construction of the various permanent disinfecting plants throughout the country will prevent the occurrence of another epidemic of typhus such as we have just witnessed and which destroyed between 135,000 and 150,000 people.

Serbia, however, is still in great need of medical men, and if fighting is resumed she will not have a sufficient number of physicians, surgeons and nurses to care properly for her wounded alone. As relapsing fever and typhus are endemic in the Balkan States the situation must be watched, and any outbreak of these diseases will require prompt and efficient measures to prevent another epidemic. Therefore physicians will find plenty of relief work to do in Serbia this winter. Those going, however, should be aware of the fact that there are no comforts or luxuries in Serbia and should go with the missionary spirit.

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DISTRESSED AND NEAR RIOTING MEXICANS THRONGING THE STREETS OF MEXICO CITY WHEN THE AMERICAN RED CROSS FIRST ENTERED UPON RELIEF WORK THERE.

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THE MEXICAN SITUATION

By THE EDITOR

PERSISTENT and even strenuous efforts by the American Red Cross during a period of four months to appease, with all the facilities at its command, the widespread and intense suffering which has prevailed among women, children, babies and other non-combatants in Mexico, were brought to a close early in October and the responsibility of mitigating this misery was transferred to the Carranza faction, which has been recognized unanimously by the Pan American conferees on Mexico as the de facto government in that country. At the request of General Carranza and with the advice of the American Department of State, which was consonant with the request, the American Red Cross discontinued its relief activities in both Southern and Northern Mexico October 8, and Special Agents Charles J. O'Connor and J. C. Weller, whose enterprise, hardihood and efficiency in relieving the starving populace have brought them much praise, have been withdrawn. As it developed the State Department advice in advocacy of the withdrawal of the Red Cross representatives presaged the formal recognition of the Carranza organization.

Suffering this Winter

Announcement of the decision to recognize General Carranza and his forces was made October 9. At this time just as was the case a month previous, many deaths were occurring daily from starvation and the country as a whole was in a pitiable plight economically and industrially. It has been devastated from end to end and so impoverished and demoralized that under the most favorable conditions it would be possible only slightly to alleviate the widely extended suffering which will be forced upon the Mexican people during the ensuing winter. General Carranza's assurances that the situation will be cared for, therefore, have not wholly dis-

AS THE MEXICAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN CROWDED ABOUT THE SLAUGHTER HOUSE IN MEXICO CITY.

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TYPICAL SCENE OF HALF FAMISHED MEXICANS CLAMORING FOR RED CROSS FOOD

pelled the feeling of sincere regret on the part of the American Red Cross over relinquishing its part of the relief work.

It is hard, for instance, to leave a locality where many thousands of families, mothers and babes predominating, have been absolutely dependent for sustenance upon small portions of nourishing vegetable soup which we have daily distributed. Half-famished mothers with skeleton babies at their breasts have besought the Red Cross agents in the name of all that is holy to do something for their little ones—to save them if they could not save the mothers—and there have been many formerly well-to-do persons, not of the peon class, who have been among the pitiful petitioners for Red Cross aid

Approximately $50,000 has been expended during this last American Red Cross relief campaign in Mexico. This means that numerous carloads of food supplies have been shipped into Mexico via Vera Cruz and the Texas border and under the personal supervision of trained Red Cross representatives and responsible local committees of Americans and Mexicans have been distributed among hundreds of thousands of wholly destitute and emaciated Mexican non combatants. It means that in Mexico City alone, under the very competent direction of Mr. O'Connor, a chain of free soup stations was operated for over a month and that 26,000 families were supplied daily at the height of the distribution. It means that whole families were rescued from the necessity of trying to stomach the putrifying flesh of dead domestic animals found in the streets of Mexico City; that peon families could desist for a time from picking for morsels of waste-food in rubbish heaps; that they could leave off the role of human carrion crows amid the offal of the slaughter houses. It means that thousands of families in Monterey, Monclova and Saltillo were given a little respite from a diet of prickly or cactus pears, mesquite beans and other wild products of Northern Mexico's prairies, where Special Agent Weller, like Mr. O'Connor, endeared himself to the civilians and took many personal risks in their behalf.

AN UNSELFISH DEVOTION NEEDED

Knowing so intimately as it does the unspeakably distressing conditions among the people of Mexico, the American Red Cross profoundly hopes that the action of the Pan-American conferees, led by our own Government, will lead to a speedy restoration of order; that the de

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS PARTY ON ITS WAY FROM VERA CRUZ TO MEXICO CITY. Mr. O'CONNOR STANDS AT THE EXTREME RIGHT. OTHERS ARE, READING LEFT TO RIGHT: J. W. ROWE, CONSUL GENERAL SHANKLIN AND C. B. WOODS.

facto government, in connection with its readjustment plans, will exert itself very earnestly and practically to ameliorate the privations of the people; that those officials on whom will be conferred political power, both in the thickly populated and the outlying districts of Mexico, will be actuated by humanitarian and unselfish motives. For long-suffering Mexico, in her weakened, almost prostrate state, must be handled as carefully, as tenderly, as devotedly as though a

AN AMERICAN RED CROSS RELIEF TRAIN IN NORTHERN MEXICO.

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LITTLE PAPER BAGS OF CORN AND BEANS FURNISHED BY THE RED CROSS, READY FOR DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE STARVING PEONS AT THE AMERICAN CONSULATE, MONTEREY.

raw and quivering wound were being dressed.

There are details in reports which have come to American Red Cross headquarters from Mexico which would tax the credulity of many Americans and their publication would not contribute to the improvement of conditions. There have been happenings in the experiences of our agents which have been amazing and disheartening, but these may be forgotten in the interest of a hoped for cessation of hostilities and the consequent measurable lessening of misery. From a report of Mr. O'Connor on relief work in Mexico City written in September (Mr. O'Connor is on his way to the United States at this writing) we quote the following:

"Twenty-six thousand applications for aid have been investigated and approved by responsible organizations and individuals. Each of these represents an average of 4.5 persons. There are many applications which have not been investigated yet for lack of time. As many as 3,400 persons have made application at headquarters in a single day, besides hundreds who applied in other places.

SOUP FOR THE STARVING

"By the use of garbanzas, dried peas, fresh vegetables, and meat—all of the best quality—it has been possible to provide a clean, nourishing soup with a food value averaging 500 calories per liter. Most of this is cooked by steam in large vats at the Rastro, whence it is carried by auto trucks and wagons to the relief stations. The service has not been so good as we would like. Neglect at some of the stations has resulted in sour soup, while a few of the men employed have had so little human feeling as to traffic in garbanzas and meat stolen from starving women and children. We have tried to correct such abuses as soon as they were discovered.

"The total quantity of soup delivered from August 5 to September 4 inclusive was 553,575 liters. This form of giving relief is much more difficult and expensive than the distribution of uncooked food, but on account of the very high

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STARVING MEXICAN NONCOMBATANTS BEING FED BY THE RED CROSS IN THE AMERICAN CONSULATE, MONTEREY. MANY THOUSANDS BESIEGED THE CONSULATE DAILY FOR SEVERAL WEEKS.

price of charcoal, wood, and salt it was considered the most beneficial form.

"Through a special arrangement a number of cases of extreme starvation requiring medical attention have been treated in the American Hospital.

"This work has been accomplished through the hearty cooperation of public spirited persons and organizations, both Mexican and foreign. Hundreds of persons have given their ready service freely in the work of investigation, distribution, etc. The spirit of good will and helpfulness shown toward the Red Cross has been very gratifying."

The foregoing, as the date indicates, was written before Mr. O'Connor knew that the American Red Cross would withdraw from Mexico.

Speaking of Mr. O'Connor's work in Mexico City, a very responsible official of the United States Government, who has been intrusted with important diplomatic duties, in a report says in part:

"A day or two ago Mr. O'Connor published in the daily press an account of his work for the past month. In spite of discouragement, opposition and ridicule by some foreigners and some Mexicans he has discreetly, patiently, persistently and successfully increased his service from a few hundred liters of nutritious soup per day to more than 36,000. Mr. O'Connor has made it a point to gain the esteem of both Gonzales and Carranza. In my opinion the best way for the people of the United States to help Mexico City is absolutely so clear that it shines. Without over-publicity or notoriety it is simply through the Red Cross to amplify O'Connor's work."

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES WELCOMED

It was the pleasure of the American Red Cross among its other Mexican activities to send medical and surgical supplies to the French, English, Spanish and American hospitals in Mexico City. The following quotations from a letter to the American Red Cross from Mr. T. B. Hohler, the British Charge d'Affaires in Mexico City, give an idea of how these supplies were welcomed, particularly at

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the English hospital, called "Lady Cowdray's Nursing Home."

"I really am at a loss to express my keen sense of the generosity of your institution. Your noble gift acquired three times its value in arriving in the very

J. C. WELLER, WHO MANAGED THE DISTRIBUTION OF RED CROSS FOOD IN SALTILLO AND MONCLOVA

nick of time. The matron is simply enchanted for she says the things are all of the very best quality and arrived in perfect condition.

"I can assure you Mr. O'Connor has done splendid work. The American Red Cross has reason to be proud of what it has achieved here."

The relief work done under the supervision of Mr. Weller in Northern Mexico was divided among a number of cities and many difficulties were encountered. From private as well as official sources reports have come indicating that a multitude of poor civilians who were fed for many days with corn and beans taken to their territory by Mr. Weller on trains that were likely to be blown up any minute or thrown into a ravine from a rickety bridge were gratefully appreciated. The character of Mr. Weller's work was somewhat different from that of Mr. O'Connor. Mr. Weller was traveling much of the time. Both took some hazardous railway journeys but Mr. Weller had more of this than Mr. O'Connor. His territory was very unsettled.

The American Consul General to Northern Mexico, Mr. Philip C. Hanna, during the earlier stages of the Mexican relief work, ably managed for the Red Cross the distribution of corn and beans among many thousands of starving peons. To the great throngs of Mexicans which gathered daily about the American Consulate in Monterey the Consulate was looked upon as truly a life-saving agency. Unquestionably many hundreds of dependent persons were actually rescued from a death of slow torture by this activity in Northern Mexico.

There is a prodigious task of rehabilitation ahead of the de facto government in Mexico—one requiring an almost superhuman effort.

Whilst a man seeks good ends, he is strong by the whole strength of Nature.—*Emerson.*

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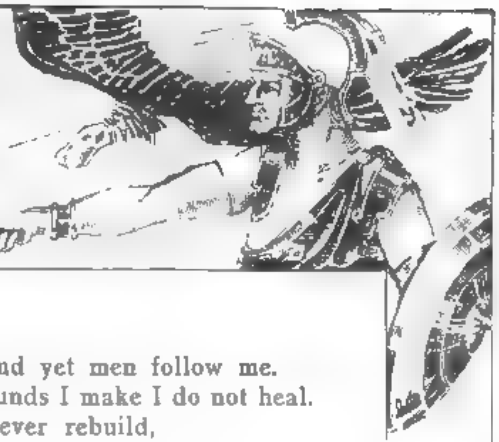

WAR

By James Hay Jr.

I am War.

I do no good—I know not God. And yet men follow me.

I act, but I do not think. The wounds I make I do not heal.

The destruction I have wrought I never rebuild,

And the babble of the nations is my breath of life,

And the ruin of a people is the loveliest jewel in my crown.

(Can you hear the women's tears?)

Every product of my brain is a hand-maid to Desolation, for I have hung on the gentle winds of heaven, black and ugly wings that hurry doom,

And the caverns of the silk-green sea beneath which I creep, hungry for death, are the tombs of those I have stricken unwares,

And the blossomed plains which I, the God of Grief, harry and despoil stare blankly to the stars.

A million men, an hour ago the Greathearts of their time, are my toll,

And women, with mourning on their heads and midnight in their hearts beseech me but do not move,

And children unlearned in laughter, wise in woe, bear witness to my reddened reign,

And, while I bestride the field, my heavy hand shutters with gloom once happy homes.

(Can you hear the women's tears?)

At my brass-throated call, assagai and ataghan strike home, and with grenade and gun men mock the Brotherhood of Man.

When I trample the earth, the architecture of the centuries falls,

And the songs that poets would have sung are stilled,

And in literature there is a cruel and unlovely note.

To my harsh music I lead forth the armies in battle array, but I am blind forever to the sack-cloth and ashes always at my heel.

Men come to me for counsel and heed the things I say. I pander to their avarice and greed—I leave them empty-handed.

I produce nothing, I accomplish nothing and yet they follow me!

I break, I kill, I leave them cold and stalk with lampless eyes that vainly question heaven—and yet they follow me.

(Can you hear the women's tears?)

They follow me along my path and take no knowledge of the milestones, which are arson, and pillage and chaos to the end.

I am become their king.

Behold me! I know not God. I am War!

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WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A RED CROSS NURSE

By JANE A. DELANO
Chairman National Committee, Red Cross Nursing Service

LITERALLY thousands of women have volunteered for nursing service under the American Red Cross during the past year as a result of the great war in Europe. Perhaps all of these applications are prompted by the highest humanitarian motives, but a great many of them revealed that the writers were not acquainted with the requirements of the Red Cross Nursing Service and with the fact that war relief work, embracing the surgical and nursing end of it, is done systematically and under strict military conditions and that expert qualifications must be demanded of any nurse acceptable to the Red Cross.

With the mistaken idea that a short course of instruction in nursing would qualify them as Red Cross nurses either at home or abroad, many women in this country have been induced to take up such courses. It seems important that the situation as to the nursing service be emphasized.

The Nature of the Service

The present Red Cross Nursing Service was created about six years ago following the affiliation of the American Red Cross and the American Nurses' Association. A National Committee was appointed with state and local committees representing every large nursing center in the United States. Through these committees we have already enrolled between six and seven thousand graduate nurses who are available for relief work either in time of disaster or in the event of war. This personnel has, by proclamation of the President, been made the nursing reserve for the Army and Navy and would be called upon in time of war not only for hospitals organized by the Red Cross, but would also be assigned to duty under the authority of the Surgeon Generals of the Army and Navy for the nursing care of the sick and wounded. We are constantly adding to the number of enrolled nurses and in case of an emergency could, through our various committees, reach the majority of graduate nurses in the United States who are available for duty and who fulfill our requirements for enrollment.

The National Committee is responsible for securing other forms of service connected with the nursing care of the sick and we now have on file the names of several thousands of women who would be willing to volunteer for service under the direction of our Red Cross nurses in the event of war or calamity.

Hospital Experience Required

Classes of instruction for women are conducted by the Red Cross in first aid, elementary hygiene and home care of the sick and dietetics. We state quite definitely that these courses of instruction do not qualify women for the actual nursing care of the sick under the Red Cross, nor for enrollment as Red Cross nurses. The instruction is intended primarily to aid women in the home care of their own families, but in the event of war those who have taken any of these courses would naturally be given a preference should it be necessary for the Red Cross to call for volunteer helpers. They would not, however, under any circumstances be called "nurses" or be

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THE PATIENT: Lummy, 'er Ladyship again? Look 'ere, George! Be a sport. Go and tell 'er I'm too bloomin' ill to be nussed today

This cartoon from London *Sketch* is one of many satires on untrained, fashionable war nurses in Europe. The situation could not happen under the American Red Cross system for here only careful, selected graduate nurses are enrolled and permitted to wear the uniform.

made responsible for the nursing care of the sick except under expert direction. It is most essential that there should be no misunderstanding on this point.

The Red Cross is in sympathy with the desire of the women of this country to prepare themselves for such service as they could efficiently render in time of war and is anxious to cooperate in any way possible toward this end. It seems most desirable, however, that the enthusiasm aroused by present conditions should be carefully directed and that women should not be encouraged to take a course of instruction in nursing, believing that it will qualify them to act as Red Cross nurses. Our minimum requirement for enrollment is a two years' course of training in a general hospital with an average of at least fifty patients a day, and the majority of our Red Cross nurses have had a three years' course of training in a larger hospital.

PAMPHLET ON WAR SUPPLIES

There is available now at American Red Cross Headquarters, Nursing Service Division, a pamphlet for free distribution in which is listed the supplies to be made for American Red Cross European relief work during the coming winter. In the original preparation of this pamphlet the possibility of demands from our own country of such supplies was considered. Should the demands

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from Europe lessen, we would still be able to utilize the various hospital materials listed in this pamphlet to supplement the work of our Army and Navy in the care of sick and wounded and incidentally to fortify the Red Cross for relief work after disasters.

Supply stations will later be established in various sections of the United States, where contributions of hospital and surgical materials not needed in Europe will be stored and properly cared for and where they may become quickly available for our own country in the event of some unforeseen international difficulty. As I said before, this pamphlet is now ready for distribution. Articles which would deteriorate in value by storing have been omitted from it and for these reasons we have not included garments intended for soldiers in the field, such as woolen helmets, wristlets and mufflers.

THE FIGHT GOES ON AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

WILL YOU HELP THE SALE OF RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEALS IN YOUR COMMUNITY

IN the course of a few weeks two hundred million Red Cross Christmas Seals will have been distributed throughout the United States by the American Red Cross and The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis. The proceeds from the sale of these seals will go for the fight against tuberculosis in the communities where the seals are sold.

The organization of the Red Cross Seal sale this year will take in every State and Territory of the United States, including Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Canal Zone. By December 1st, over 500,000 workers, men, women and children, will be engaged in the campaign.

The sale in 1914 broke all previous records, totaling over 55,000,000 seals, an increase of 22 per cent. over 1913. After deducting all expenses, this left nearly $500,000 for tuberculosis work in this country. The money has been and is being expended by over 2,000 different agencies who benefited from the sale in amounts ranging from $100 or less to over $25,000. The American Red Cross announces that it will continue its previous successful policy of exacting only 10 per cent. of the gross proceeds from State Anti-Tuberculosis Associations, thereby encouraging local work

There is an idea abroad among moral people that they should make their neighbors good. One person I have to make good: myself. But my duty to my neighbor is much more nearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy—if I may.—*Stevenson*

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IN THE PRISONERS' BEHALF

American Red Cross Surgeons and Nurses Will Visit Camps in Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary.

IN the eve of the withdrawal from European belligerent countries of its expert personnel of surgeons and nurses, after a year's gratuitous service to these nations, the American Red Cross has been flattered by the German, Austrian, and Russian Governments, who have requested that a group of these surgeons and nurses be allowed to visit the prison camps and hospitals in the respective countries to look to the welfare of their nationals. While at this writing all arrangements have not been completed, nine American Red Cross surgeons and thirty-six American Red Cross nurses, who have been on duty in Gleichwitz, Kosel, Vienna and Budapest, have started to Moscow and to Siberian points, where there are many German, Austrian and Hungarian prisoners. Preparations are under way to send other American Red Cross surgeons and nurses to assist in caring for captive Russians in Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The plan is that the governments interested shall bear the expenses. The American Red Cross gives its protection to the personnel for this important work.

DR. CARY A. SNODDY, OF KNOXVILLE, TENN., DIRECTOR OF AMERICAN RED CROSS CONTINGENT SENT TO RUSSIAN PRISON CAMPS.

MISS ANNIE L. REETINGER, SUPERVISING NURSE OF AMERICAN RED CROSS PARTY ASSIGNED TO RUSSIAN PRISON CAMPS.

The American Ambassador to Germany, Mr. Gerard, has been instrumental in perfecting the reciprocal agreement between the governments.

The director of the mission to Russia is Dr. Cary A. Snoddy, of Knoxville, Tenn., who for the past year has been director of the American Red Cross unit stationed at Vienna, and is considered

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eminently qualified for this responsible post. He formerly was superintendent of the Knoxville General Hospital and also was formerly a member of the Army Medical Corps. The supervising nurse of this mission is Miss Annie L. Reutinger, who has been supervising nurse of the American contingent stationed at Gleichwitz, Germany. Miss Reutinger is a graduate of the New York Hospital Training School and resigned her position as directress of nurses in the new York Lying-In Hospital to respond to the European call of the American Red Cross. She has been very successful in her management of the Gleichwitz group of nurses.

A REUNITED HUNGARIAN FAMILY IN THE AMERICAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL BUDA PEST. AND THEY ARE HAPPY, TOO!

SOME GERMAN COMMENT

As the units are being organized abroad, the following comment from the Kreuz-Zeitung of Berlin, on September 20, is interesting:

"The North German Gazette writes that through the friendly intervention of the American Ambassador at Berlin an agreement has been reached between the Governments of Germany and Austria-Hungary on the one side, and the Government of Russia on the other side, with the praiseworthy provision that medical units of the American Red Cross are to be sent to the prison camps and hospitals in Russia and Siberia for medical work there.

"The mission consists for the most part of the members of the American Red Cross sent to Germany and Austria-Hungary a year ago who have helped so successfully at Gleichwitz, Kosel, Vienna and Budapest.

"The physicians and medical personnel of the American Red Cross hitherto engaged in work in Serbia have readily volunteered to help in the combatment of epidemics among the prisoners in Russia.

"In all about twenty-five American physicians and fifty nurses will work in Russia in the interests of the German and Austro-Hungarian prisoners.

"According to the agreement Germany and Austria-Hungary share the costs of this expedition."

ENTERTAINED IN BERLIN

An Associated Press dispatch from Berlin, dated September 23, told of an elaborate reception given to the American surgeons and nurses before their departure for Russia and said, furthermore, that they were presented to Crown Princess Cecelie. They were entertained by the German Red Cross and by Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard, according to the same dispatch.

From Stockholm a dispatch of September 28 told of the expected arrival there of the party shortly, and continued:

"Both the Swedish and Russian Governments, at the instance of Mr. Morris, the American Minister to Sweden, have placed every facility at the disposal of this mission, which is by far the largest yet sent forward by the American Red Cross. The route over the Baltic being closed, the journey to Petrograd will have to be made by rail. This will require three days. The trip will be made by special trains, which have been placed at the disposal of the contingent."

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A Chat With Queen Sophia of Greece

By MATILD KRUEGER

American Red Cross Graduate Nurse, lately Supervising Nurse in Ghevgheli, Serbia

ONE pleasant feature of our experience in the Serbian quarter was the opportunity afforded us as members of the American Red Cross to meet Queen Sophia of Greece.

During a short stay in Athens on our way to Serbia, Her Majesty, learning that a mission of American Red Cross doctors and nurses was passing through Athens on its way to Serbia, arranged for an interview with the medical directors and supervising nurse. The interview took place at the Children's Hospital, an institution to which her majesty devotes much of her time. The nurse in charge had been trained in the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston.

It was astounding to learn how familiar Her Majesty is with the progress of nursing affairs and hospitals in America, and exceedingly gratifying to hear her express her endorsement of the great need of womanly qualities and educational qualifications for the would-be nurse. Especial interest did she manifest in the American Red Cross Nursing Service, and the method of enrolling the Red Cross nurses. That the enrolled Red Cross nurse is not on a salary and an expense to the Red Cross organization except when in service impressed Her Majesty greatly.

As hospitals are not numerous and the trained nurses not as yet the necessity to her country that she is in America, it is quite impossible to bring about such an arrangement as part of the Red Cross organization of Greece. However, the Queen is very desirous of bettering hospital conditions and of establishing training schools for nurses along American lines, and to that end plans have been made in Boston for a modern hospital to be erected in the near future in Athens, to be called the Red Cross Hospital. At the same time she has sent several Greek women with special qualifications to American training schools for nurses to be trained, and hopes to send more.

Her Majesty asked many questions regarding our public health nurses and their activities in the prevention of disease, and the preservation of health and feels as we do that this is the most important work of the nurse in the future.

During a short stop in Athens on our return from Serbia, Queen Sophia again requested an interview with the supervising nurse. This time we were greeted very informally in the gardens of the Palace. Her Majesty had heard of our distressing and disheartening experiences in Ghevgheli, and wished to express her sympathy.

It is needless to add that with her humanitarian and democratic views Her Majesty does not favor war and prays constantly for universal peace.

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NINETY OR MORE AGED G. A. R. VETERANS CARRYING A HUGE UNITED STATES FLAG IN THE GRAND REVIEW BEFORE PRESIDENT WILSON IN WASHINGTON SEPTEMBER 29, 1915, FIFTY YEARS AFTER A SIMILAR REVIEW AT THE CLOSE OF THE CIVIL WAR BEFORE PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

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The Triumphant Re-Entry of the Boys in Blue

HOW THE RED CROSS CARED FOR THE OLD YOUNGSTERS IN WASHINGTON

By ANNA J. GREENLEES
Chairman, Washington, D. C., Red Cross Nursing Service

WHEN the remnant of the historic Union army held their forty-ninth annual encampment and reproduced, after the lapse of fifty years, their triumphal march through Washington in the week of September 27—October 2, many tender and pleasant duties devolved upon the local American Red Cross nursing service as well as upon doctors affiliated with the Red Cross. Nineteen graduate enrolled Red Cross nurses were on duty at the four relief stations: Camp Emery, Union Station, Pension Office and the field hospital on the Mall, south of the White House. Throughout the week or more in which these nurses were on duty 339 cases were handled.

It might be interesting to recall here that during the great Gettysburg Encampment of 1913, when veterans of both the Northern and Southern armies met in a gigantic reunion, seventy-one graduate enrolled Red Cross nurses cared for hundreds of patients; that in Jacksonville, Fla., in 1914, twenty-three of our graduate nurses operated a number of relief stations for this exclusively Confederate reunion, and that in Detroit the same year thirty-one Red Cross nurses cared for the G. A. R. veterans assembled in reunion.

An Unprecedented Review

Because of the reproduction of that famous march of 1865 down Pennsylvania Avenue before the reviewing stand of President Andrew Johnson, and of the reviewal by President Wilson, standing in the identical spot where President Johnson stood a half century before, the Forty-ninth Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was one of unprecedented interest and was attended by approximately 20,000 veterans in blue.

Camp Emery, the G. A. R. headquarters, was opened September 25, and closed October 2. Miss Josephine Johnson, who had charge of this important station, describes the camp and work as follows:

"The hospital consisted of three rooms, in the building formerly occupied by the Census Office. One large room, containing about twenty-five cots, a large reading table and chairs, was used for a rest room for the G. A. R. veterans. A smaller room, containing a few beds was given over to those who needed special care and nursing, and another, a fair-sized room, was reserved for medical and surgical treatment and consultation. This was well equipped by the army chests, and with supplemental supplies by the American Red Cross. A sergeant and two orderlies, from the regular army, gave valued assistance to the sick and exhausted veterans, and the clever Boy Scouts, running errands, gave aid and information to all, adding the charm of youth and promise to the scene of the meeting.

"Two physicians had charge of the hospital, so dividing their time that one or the other would be on duty continuously. Twenty-four other physicians and surgeons volunteered two hours daily service, and two others to be on call for special cases.

"Six nurses were engaged, three for day duty and three for night, eight-hour duty each. In addition to these there was one who volunteered.

"The hospital opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 11 P. M. The service was most

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agreeably given and aroused the patriotic sentiments of all.

SOME REAL CAMP LIFE

"The first day was spent in organizing and equipping the hospital and rest rooms, which were opened for the interested inspection of the veterans, whom we called the students, for a finer, heartier, healthier lot of young fellows ranging in age from 66 to 87 years one cannot often hope to meet in one day. They were full of the joy of reunion and reminiscence. Outside they sang the old songs and the famous old fife and drum corps would strike up at times, which, on one occasion caused one of the young physicians to facetiously exclaim, 'Dear me, the students are getting quite noisy.' Joy semed the keynote of the entire week, and what is more beautiful than happy old age.

"The first day we had two patients, but a hale old veteran, looking in the doorway at them, exclaimed 'What, so soon?' so quizically and humorously that it became quite difficult to keep our two patients as long as we would have desired. But, as the week wore on, more and more made use of the cots and chairs, and asked for treatment, until the great day of the 'Review,' when we were taxed to the utmost, eighty-two patients receiving actual treatment. The greater number were treated between the hours of 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., and every cot was occupied the greater part of the day. The majority of the patients treated for exhaustion were women, overcome by emotions, the heat of the day and long watching.

"Camp was broken at 11 A. M., October 2, with a total of 203 patients treated, and so ended our efforts toward the welfare and comfort of those who gave us so much of their youth and strength."

The hospital at Union Station was opened the Saturday previous to the encampment, as was Camp Emery, the number of cases showing the great need of this station. Sixty-five patients were treated here. Miss Nellie Reed was in charge.

The hospital tent in the Pension Office attracted many visitors. Twenty cases were treated. Miss Mary Culbertson was in charge.

The veterans and their friends made many calls to the tent and were comparing modern appliances and methods with those in use in the old war time days.

CIVIL WAR NURSES CALL

One of the impressive groups of visitors was a number of Civil War nurses. Twenty-five of them attended the encampment. They had 350 enrolled at one time, but being an organization that cannot be recruited they are gradually diminishing. And it is very likely this is the last time we shall see this fine group of courageous women who did much of their work on the battlefields.

They came to the tent, they said, "To pay their respects to the Red Cross nurses, who were doing such splendid work."

They were given marked attention and honor wherever they appeared. The veterans looked upon them with affection and gratitude, realizing the important work they did in the most trying hour of our country's history. There is a very strong bond between them.

The field hospital in the Mall, south of the White House, was in charge of Miss S. F. Melhorn. It was opened the morning of September 28 and closed October 3. A hospital corps man was placed on duty at night. The service here was light, except the day of the review, when forty-five patients were cared for during the parade, many patients leaving with a "God bless you," all of them expressing great appreciation of the service given them.

The excellent work of Miss Margaret Thompson of the committee in assigning these nurses to duty, augmented by the hearty cooperation of the nurses themselves, greatly facilitated the emergency work.

We have never had a service where the heart was touched as in this. The nurses felt that the service they gave was slight in comparison to that given for them by these old veterans; who offered their lives to preserve the Union that all citizens might enjoy freedom and liberty under one flag in a united country.

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Brooklyn and Newark Chapters Do Good Work

AMONG the eastern chapters of the American Red Cross which have done valiant service in support of the European war relief efforts of the National organization, the Brooklyn Chapter, which is an "old standby," and the rather youthful Essex County Chapter in New Jersey have been conspiciously helpful. Although the Vice Chairman of the Brooklyn Chapter, Mrs. Thomas R. French, cites that Brooklyn suffers from the overshadowing Borough of Manhattan, the Brooklyn Chapter has done admirably. This chapter soon after the outbreak of the war perfected a very systematic war relief campaign, and by successful management and the generosity of friends succeeded in operating with practically no administrative outlay. A goodly sum of money was raised and large quantities of hospital supplies were made and contributed by this chapter. The membership of the Brooklyn Chapter has grown very decidedly during the past year.

The Essex County, N. J., Chapter, with headquarters in Newark, has existed but a few days over a year and yet it has served the parent organization like a veteran chapter.

"The Chapter had intended to work for the war sufferers only," writes Mrs. George Kingsland Camp, Chairman of the War Relief Committee, "but they were immediately faced with the problem of home non-employment. The War Relief Committee of eleven members then started a fund among themselves for the two-fold purpose of giving work to our own unemployed and in this way provide garments and other hospital supplies for the wounded soldiers and the distressed non-combatants of the warring countries. When the citizens once understood the plan they showed their approval by their hearty cooperation. The garments were cut out at headquarters by volunteer workers, but finding that we could not cut fast enough for the demand we tried among the unemployed and found a most efficient deaf-mute cutter who did splendidly. Twice each week the work was given out to needy women recommended by responsible persons in the chapter or the Associated Charities, widows with children being given the preference over others. Besides the paid workers who numbered sixty, there were many volunteers, making up thirty different circles in the county, and including church guilds, women's clubs and sewing circles."

Mrs. Camp pays a tribute to the Orange Branch of the Essex County Chapter, which, like the main body of the chapter, was very successful in raising war relief funds and producing much-needed hospital supplies. The Orange Branch also employed poor women in the making of hospital garments.

Country Will Be Divided into Supply Districts

THE American Red Cross will shortly issue a pamphlet of instructions regarding the formation of its base hospital units throughout the United States, and also lists of suitable hospital supplies in connection with the general preparedness program. Maps will be included showing the twelve districts into which the country is divided for the collection of supplies, which is in accord with divisions of the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army.

As all volunteer relief in case the United States is involved in war must pass through the American Red Cross, these instructions will be important.

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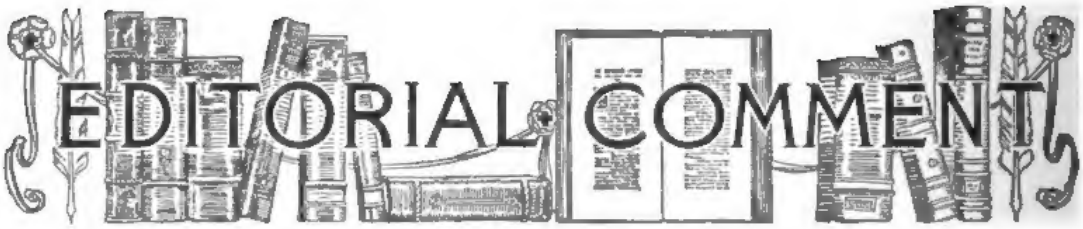

So much benevolence as a man hath, so much life hath he.—*Emerson.*

THE WAR AREA SPREADS AND OUR FIELD WIDENS

The intensity and immensity of the European war have grown rather than diminished in the last month. The tidal wave of strife, whipped as by a hurricane, has swelled to mountainous proportions. With the late developments, of course, the work of the Red Cross societies must keep pace. Every skirmish, every battle, every "drive" occasions in degree heavier demands on the services and resources of these purely humanitarian organizations.

While, after a year of earnest effort to do all within its power to aid indiscriminately and impartially the Red Cross societies of all the belligerent nations in their stupendous relief compaign, the American Red Cross has withdrawn most of its trained personnel owing solely to a shortage of funds, it will continue as indefinitely and as actively as public contributions will permit to forward relief supplies to the scenes of distress. Whereas money contributions for European relief work have fallen off very decidedly, American Red Cross headquarters is pleased to note that there has not been a material slackening in the making of hospital garments and clothing for destitute women and babies. Red Cross chapters, affiliated societies, women's clubs and other organizations, with commendable spirit and energy, are still plying their fingers and aiding considerably in giving comfort to the sick and wounded abroad.

Recent mails brought stirring appeals from military hospitals in Europe. Gauze bandages, hospital garments and medical supplies are sorely needed. The late appeals have come particularly from Continental European countries — from France and Germany especially—and words of appreciation for past shipments of supplies come with them. Donors may designate the country in which their contributions of either money or supplies will be used. Undesignated contributions are apportioned impartially among the countries, but an effort is made to have the relief given where it is most urgently required.

The American Red Cross is hoping very sincerely that it will be enabled to assist without interruption, as long as the frightful suffering continues, in the European relief campaign.

MISS BOARDMAN WRITES HISTORY OF RED CROSS

There is cause for genuine rejoicing among all who are identified with the American Red Cross, and for that matter, with any Red Cross Society, as well as among those who are truly in sympathy with so momentous a work of humanity as that represented by the Red Cross. Miss Mabel T. Boardman, Chairman of the National Relief Board of the American Red Cross, has written the first comprehensive and authoritative history, as far as we are aware, of the organization whose motto, "Neutrality-Humanity," has lately been emblazoned across the sky by an unprecedented relief campaign.

"Under the Red Cross Flag at Home and Abroad" * is more than a valuable contribution to world history; it is more than a fascinating fact-story; it is a medium of inspiration which should influence the advent of a new and brighter era—a period in which man's duty to man shall follow a more unselfish and rational channel. A foreword that is greatly encouraging is contributed by President Wilson.

In a recent address on the Red Cross,

* "Under the Red Cross Flag at Home and Abroad," by Mabel T. Boardman; J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila., Pubs.; $1.50 net; $1.65 postpaid.

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Professor John Bassett Moore opined that "the great glory of the modern world is the development of a sense of humanity." Miss Boardman in this most interesting volume, which is a labor of love in support of the humanitarian department of the United States Government, to which she has meant so much, amplifies this opinion very substantially.

Her book goes back to biblical days, the days of incessant and brutish tribal wars when extermination of the foe, man, woman and babe, was a primary object. It traces ancient battle history swiftly to the days of the first conception of the Red Cross—to the Crusades. She outlines the romantic story of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes and of Malta, orders that still exist. Touching upon intervening years, she next dwells most fittingly on the story of Florence Nightingale and the Crimean war. The salient features of Miss Nightingale's charmed life are reviewed graphically, and then come the battles of Solferino and Magenta and Henri Dunant's great service to all mankind. After an unstinted tribute to Dunant for his work in advocacy of the Geneva Conference of 1863, in which the preliminary steps for the formation of international neutral war relief societies were taken, Miss Boardman tells with unmistakable pride how the work of our own Sanitary Commission—a harbinger of the Red Cross in America—during the Civil War materially promoted the adoption of the Treaty of Geneva or the Red Cross Treaty of 1864. The chapters devoted to the care of sick and wounded in the Civil War are not only very engrossing reading but very illuminating, and the methods employed prior to the getting under way of the Sanitary Commission, and even some of the work of that commission, appear most awkward in comparison with the modern field evacuation system and surgical and nursing plans.

Nor were the cumbersome methods of the organizations which were the forerunners of the present American Red Cross confined to the early sixties. In the Spanish-American War there was so much wasting of valuable supplies and so much loose management generally under the American Red Cross as it then existed that many prominent Americans and on occasions the public as a whole displayed a very decided lack of confidence in it. Miss Boardman does not mince words in dealing with the slipshod methods of the old Red Cross, which methods hastened the day of the complete reorganization of the American Red Cross in 1905, when it was interwoven with the United States Government and a permanent arrangement made for the auditing of its accounts by the War Department. Miss Boardman next launches into an enthralling review of the numerous relief activities of the new American Red Cross after great disasters at home and abroad—a gripping narrative of big humanitarian achievements made possible by the generous support of the American people—concluding with the story of relief in The Great War—Europe's Bath of Blood.

Want of space will not permit an adequate review of "Under the Red Cross Flag." It is full of meaty and interesting facts that every American citizen particularly should be glad to know, has a plenitude of anecdotes both pathetic and amusing, and throughout appeals strongly to the higher emotions.

"As yet this national association of ours, which belongs to the country and to the people, is in its infancy," says Miss Boardman. "Lusty and vigorous it is true, but lacking still the size and development it must obtain before it is a worthy representative of these United States of America. * * * Our American Red Cross has less than a million dollar endowment fund. The permanent endowment of the Japanese Red Cross is nearly thirteen million dollars. The Russian society before the present war had a reserve capital of nineteen million dollars and the funds of several other European associations are far more than those of our nation. In a country of such wealth, of such patriotism and humanity as this, the American people cannot allow their Red Cross to remain without a just endowment fund."

Miss Boardman produced this book in a time of extraordinary activity on the part of the Red Cross, and, too, amid other anxieties, and yet this work, with

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its wealth of information, is written in a style of sustained vigor and appealing eloquence. It is a free will offering to the Red Cross organization and the author has announced that all royalties on it will be devoted to the upbuilding of the endowment fund.

PRESIDENT WILSON URGES UNITED RELIEF ACTION

In a foreword to Miss Boardman's history of the Red Cross, the illustrious President of the American Branch, the President of the United States, sagely admonishes that "to meet the duties that war or disaster impose upon the generous impulses of a nation with any degree of success and efficiency, united action is, of course, necessary under the centralized control of experienced and responsible public servants." Then he goes on to say: "For this reason, and also to conform to the requirements of the convention of Geneva, the American Red Cross was created by Act of Congress."

These statements cannot be impressed too strongly on Red Cross members for it has been demonstrated in the past that persons unacquainted with the law governing and explicitly defining the activities of the American Red Cross have been instrumental in the formation of sometimes irresponsible and self-constituted relief committees, intended to work independent of regulations and safeguards. When special committees of the kind spring into being they only confuse and discourage would-be generous supporters of a particular relief undertaking. A campaign of education as to the real functions of the Red Cross and the official and responsible authorities behind it, should be advanced in every quarter by Red Cross members and other patriotic citizens.

"I believe that this great organization," continues President Wilson, "will more and more enjoy the confidence and receive the support of the people of the United States as its purpose and methods become more widely known and more thoroughly understood. It seems to me very fortunate, therefore, that a book dealing with the history and achievements of the Red Cross should have been written by one so familiar with its work as Miss Boardman, and I commend this book to the careful perusal of all who are interested in the development of the great work the Red Cross represents.

"In common with all Americans who have been observant of the American Red Cross, I am one of its sincere admirers. I admire not only the work done, but the people who have done it and the way in which it has been done. I esteem it an honor to be connected with the Society. I have had occasion to observe, at somewhat short range, its work in connection with many distressing conditions resulting both from disaster and from war. I know how admirably its officers responded to these calls, and with what a practiced hand they responded; how clearly the Society understood its duties; and what excellent instrumentalities it had through which to act. I therefore feel that direct contact with the Red Cross justifies me in expressing my admiration for its past accomplishments and my hope for its continued success in the noble labors for the benefit of mankind to which it is devoted."

UNIVERSAL UNIFORM IS NEEDED FOR PERSONNEL

There is a Red Cross matter internationally important, which should be considered in conference when the great European War shall permit, touching the uniform of the trained personnel. The Treaty of Geneva brought about the selection of the Red Cross insignia and flag and the protection of anything legally labeled with that insignia or carried beneath that flag. As has been shown in the big gun warfare, it is impossible to protect something that can not be seen, but there is serious need for a universally fixed and recognized uniform for the Red Cross field forces. Of course, the Red Cross brassard is worn on the arm of surgeons, nurses, orderlies, etc., etc., but the uniforms of the medical corps of the different armies differ so radically that a group of Red Cross surgeons may appear to an artillarist, watching them with his field glasses a few miles away, to be enemy troops, and a shell may be dropped among them any moment.

Red Cross uniform reform is a pressing subject for international action.

A. C.

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